

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 20th September 1902.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1273. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that as it is inconvenient to appoint natives of India as Superintendents of Police in charge of districts, native Inspectors should be made the virtual heads of the District Police and should be permitted to enjoy greater independence than they do now and which they enjoyed before. Inspectors are now slaves of their superiors who themselves are not always quite competent to lead their many intelligent subordinates.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th Sept. 1902

1274. The following paragraph appears in the *Bengalee* :—

The Sukea Street Police. Our attention has been called to the increase of theft and house-breaking in Bechu Chatterjea's Street, and its neighbourhood within the jurisdiction of the Sukea Street thana. On Wednesday last (3rd September) house No. 68-2, Bechu Chatterjea's Street, was broken into and property worth about Rs. 20 stolen. There have been many cases of petty theft in the several houses in the street within the last two months, and there is considerable panic among the people of the neighbourhood. We trust the Commissioner of Police will give the local police a rude awakening which they certainly deserve. In view of the approach of the *Pujah* season, the watch and ward of the locality needs improvement.

BENGALKEE,
12th Sept. 1902.

1275. In the opinion of some experienced members of the Provincial Service, whom the *Hindoo Patriot* has consulted as to the best means of reforming the police, improvement is to be effected not so much by raising the pay and position of police officers as by enlisting superior men in the force and by subjecting the action of its members, from the inception of a case, to the healthy light of public opinion. These officers further suggest that a special Bar should be created, helped and supported for voicing public opinion and for watching police action in all cases, so that there may be no opportunity for corrupt practices.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th Sept. 1902.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1276. The *Bengalee* says that the decision of Mr. Justice Burkitt, of the Allahabad High Court, in the case of Babu Someshwar Das, has come upon the public as a great surprise.

BENGALKEE,
8th Sept. 1902.

Considering that the whole affair happened on the spur of the moment, and that Someshwar Das, by reason of the traditions of his family, his antecedents, his position in Allahabad society, can hardly be said to be a habitual offender against the public peace, against whom it was necessary to set the preventive sections of the Criminal Law in motion, the journal finds it difficult to imagine the reasons the Hon'ble Judge may have had for making an order under section 106 against the Babu. The order was more in the nature of a punishment which is unfortunate; the more so that, in this case, a European was the complainant; for the *Bengalee* believes there is not a single case on record in which such an order has been made where the complainant was an Indian.

1277. After reading a lesson to its contemporaries on the illegality and gross violation of good manners in commenting on cases which are *sub judice*, for committing which mistakes, it says, they will sooner or later find that the law has arms long enough and strong enough to punish them, the *Hindoo Patriot* comments on the decision of Mr. Justice Burkitt in Babu Someshwar Das's case. It is unable to accept the finding, which discloses no very judicial frame of mind, and is not only harsh but illegal, steps for quashing which should be immediately taken, if possible.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
10th Sept. 1902.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Sept. 1902.

1278. It is a pity, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the newspapers have no access to underended criminal cases which are disposed of in chambers by the Judges of the High Court. It cites four undefended murder cases, the judgments in which it came across accidentally, to show that but for the Hon'ble Judges, several men would have been hanged, though they did not deserve capital sentence. This, it says, shows the passion some District Judges have for conviction.

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10th Sept. 1902.

1279. Of the 35 persons convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 32, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, have been acquitted on appeal. On this circumstance, it remarks as follows:—

The decision of Mr. L. Palit, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, will, we doubt not, give general satisfaction. So 32 innocent men had to undergo the rigours of a State prosecution for months together. And how exemplary were the punishments inflicted by the lower Court! Thirteen got three years each, 12 two and-a-half years each, and nine two years each. But this circumstance very inadequately represents all that the people of Nandigram and neighbouring villages have suffered. When our Special Reporter was there he found the village almost deserted and the police ruling there with an iron hand.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
11th Sept. 1902.

1280. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reverts to the case of the Punjabi Musalman who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Henderson to capital punishment, although the jury recommended him for mercy; and says that, in this and another case, in which he sentenced a native clerk to two years' rigorous imprisonment for criminal misappropriation of Rs. 500, Mr. Justice Henderson has shown undue severity. It hopes His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom the condemned Punjabi has appealed, will consider the recommendation of the four Europeans and five Indians who composed the jury. As regards the case of misappropriation, the *Patrika* institutes a comparison between it and that of Mr. Ross, whose misappropriations amounted to nearly Rs. 50,000. He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment only, and that by a Civilian Judge who acquires a passion for conviction and severe sentences in the course of his service, which is not so in the case of a Barrister Judge. The journal concludes with the following comments on the Judge:—

As a matter of fact, more pitiable creatures than they cannot be found in the whole world. For, there is very little difference between a Judge who delights in ferocious sentences and an animal who falls upon a weaker brother and bites him to death. Justice tempered with mercy should be the rule of conduct with every Judge. It is far better they should err on the side of leniency than on that of severity. This is specially necessary in this country, where the majority of the people are proverbially non-criminal.

BENGALIEE,
14th Sept. 1902.

1281. The *Bengalee* writes that although the District Magistrate of Alipore has acquitted the vakil, and although he has passed some deserved strictures on the conduct of the Sealdah Magistracy in general and on the conduct of Babu Haris Chandra Neogi, the Honorary Magistrate, principally concerned in the contempt case in particular, it cannot help confessing to a feeling of disappointment that the District Magistrate has not ordered a judicial inquiry to be held in the case.

It then refers to a case reported in the I. L. R., 28 Cal., page 591, in which Babu Haris Chandra Neogi was once before found guilty of dishonesty by a competent Court, and expresses its surprise that the Government should after this have permitted him to dispense justice in Sealdah.

(d)—Education.

BEHAR TIMES,
5th Sept. 1902.

1282. The *Behar Times* lays stress on the education of Indians in industrial and technical arts, on which depends the prosperity of India, and suggests that in view of the forthcoming Religious Congress at Tokio, to which it is expected several influential Indians will proceed, the opportunity

might be taken to arrive at some definite plan as to how far training of Indians in Japan would be conducive to their interests.

1283. *Power and Guardian* regards the scheme formulated by the Universities Commission as impracticable. It would have the effect of excluding students of the middle classes and poorer families from gaining distinction in a field where their talents have hitherto been seen to greater advantage than those of aristocratic families, few of whom have the time or inclination to continue their studies. If by the raising of the standard of education is meant the introduction of a number of difficult text-books into the lower classes, it is doubted that the average intellect of students of aristocratic families will be capable of enduring the test. The standard of education will rather need to be lowered in that case.

POWER AND GUARDIAN.
7th Sept. 1902.

1284. The *Indian Mirror* recommends the grant to Babu Haran Chandra Rakshit, of a pension that would enable the scholar, secure from want, to devote his undisturbed attention to the furtherance and completion of the biography of Bengali authors, upon which he is engaged, and other similar pursuits.

Babu Haran Chandra Rakshit,
Translator of Shakespeare's plays
into Bengali.

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th Sept. 1902.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

1285. The *Hindoo Patriot*, reverting to the principle of assessing land in Calcutta, says that the Assessment Department does not take note of forced sales and does not seek to strike an average, and that they should not require rate-payers to pay equal rates and taxes on ventilating areas which it is the duty of the Municipality in the first instance to provide.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
9th Sept. 1902.

It then refers to what Mr. Greer himself says, that not only may the same house be dissimilarly assessed in different years on account of its having been changed from a rented to a residential house, but the same residential house might be dissimilarly valued in different years, although the owner may not have spent a rupee's worth of mortar on it, the reason being that richer neighbours have sent up the price of land and building materials during that particular year.

In conclusion it adds:—

This stamps the law with utter and miserable worthlessness and at once shows up its character. And why is all this done and risked? It is an open secret that the genesis of this remarkable legislative freak was jealousy of the Hindu landlord and the interest of those who prefer not owning houses but living in other peoples' houses on rent.

1286. Referring to the complaint set up by European residents in Calcutta, in the absence of anything else to complain about, against the rapacity of Bengali landlords, the *Bengalee* thus defends them:—

BENGALIEE,
11th Sept. 1902.

In the cold weather, there is a large influx of Europeans, official as well as unofficial, into Calcutta, and the demand for accommodation becomes larger than the supply. Naturally, a higher rent is asked for and easily obtained. When the demand is in excess of the supply, the inevitable result is the increase of price. Every merchant, every tradesman takes advantage of his opportunity, and is the landlord alone to blame for doing what every one else does without eliciting any protest? It is no doubt hard upon the European tenant to be called upon to pay a higher rent than what he has hitherto paid. But the landlord is not a philanthropist and is at least entitled to a return of five per cent. on his outlay, which is the utmost that he can now expect. We dare say, it would be delightful to live in palatial mansions on a nominal rent. But until Government erects long lines of houses for the use of the European community and charges a rent to be approved of by the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, we are afraid the landlord must be suffered to prolong his unblessed existence.

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PATRIKA,
12th Sept. 1902.

1287. Adverting to the transference of the control of the work of education to officials, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* examines how the Calcutta Municipality has given satisfaction since it came under the same control. The roads in the native quarter of the town are cut up, and ruts and breaches and pools and even wells meet one at every turn. One of these pools, it says, was caused originally by the falling of one of the present Municipal Commissioners on his head on the metalled road. The fall in no way injured the gentleman but made a hole three feet deep which the rains of the last three months has deepened to 4 feet 8 inches. "Oh," it exclaims, "what terrible heads some of these twelve have!"

But these rough roads have their uses and for people with torpid livers they would surely, thinks the journal, prove beneficial. It is reminded that Mr. Risley, the great defender of the new municipal law, is always suffering from bad liver:—

We know it is not in good taste to refer to such personal matters, but we have to do it in the case of public men in discussing public affairs. Why does not Mr. Risley spend a portion of his time daily in travelling through the Indian quarter of Calcutta? We wish we could make those high officials, who conspired to deprive the unfortunate Indians of their rights, travel in a springless carriage through these streets two hours every day. That would be some satisfaction.

(h)---General.

BEHAR TIMES,
5th Sept. 1902.

1288. The *Behar Times* echoes the complaint in the native press against the exclusion of Indians from competing at the next Opium Examination, and asks Lord Curzon to step in and prevent the violation of the late Queen's Proclamation.

INDIAN MIRROR,
7 and 9th Sept. 1902.

1289. The *Indian Mirror* finds that Lord Curzon in his speech on the Coronation Darbar has referred to some statements made by itself, and has directly contradicted them, but the *Mirror* holds that His Excellency gains nothing by trying to establish that the Darbar will cost well under half a crore. Its estimate, it maintains, that the cost to *Government and to guests* will run into more than a crore, probably two crores, is nearer the mark, and, in support of its contention, quotes from an Anglo-Indian authority the charges for house-rent alone which a few of the Princes of India, not to mention the other distinguished guests, will have to incur. This item only would cost considerably more than a crore, and if the cost to other visitors were added, the amount would swell into more than two crores.

BENGALIEE,
5th Sept. 1902.

1290. Criticising the Viceroy's recent speech on the Coronation Darbar, the *Bengalee* says that His Excellency proves and protests too much. He, however, does not convince this journal of the utility of Darbars, or that the guests who will attend the Darbar, will occupy themselves with comparing notes and interchanging ideas on momentous questions of administrative reforms. It rather favours the notion that the Maharajas present will exhaust all their ingenuity and resources in attempting to outshine their rivals in pomp and magnificence than in puzzling their brains with administrative problems. The only satisfactory feature of the Viceregal speech is the authoritative announcement that the cost of the visit of the Indian contingent and representatives will be met wholly from the British revenues—an announcement which will be received with unmixed satisfaction throughout the country.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th Sept. 1902.

1291. The *Hindoo Patriot's* opinion of His Excellency's speech is that it will carry conviction and command respect and confidence. It points out, however, that in considering the cost of the Darbar, it is important also to take into account the cost to the guests who attend the function, and this is doubtless what its contemporary had in mind when it fixed its estimate which His Excellency has thought fit to notice and contradict. The principle, enunciated by the Viceroy, that each country should pay for its own guests, should be closely applied, says the *Patriot*, in the working out of the Darbar programme, and the Press should not be made to bear the expenses of the journey and so augment railway receipts.

In conclusion, the journal assures His Excellency that all India will unite with one voice and one heart to pray for the long life of her beloved Sovereign, to whom her people are devotedly loyal, whatever their trials and sufferings.

1292. The *Indian Nation* disapproves of the attitude of defence against a writer in the Press assumed by the Viceroy in his speech on the Darbar. To take notice of the occasional adverse criticism, however small, that may have been indulged in by the Press, is most gratifying to journalism which can only feel flattered that its random shots have told and that the Viceroy has opened fire in return.

INDIAN NATION,
8th Sept. 1902.

As to the speech itself, the *Nation* cannot congratulate His Excellency on the cogency of the answer given to the general criticism that the Darbar threatens to be much too costly for this country. The Viceroy's arguments in justification of the show on economic grounds are "palpably fallacious" and "staggering," and if good at all, are good as a defence of all pageantry. It is an apology for waste, and John Stuart Mill in his chapter on "Fundamental propositions on Capital" has given the completest answer to this portion of the Viceroy's speech.

1293. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regards the speech of Lord Curzon as faultless if it is meant for the official world, but it cannot be viewed in the same light by the people of the country, owing to its many inaccuracies, which it proceeds to point out as follows :—

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9th Sept. 1902.

His Excellency remarked that he was confident that larger results would follow from the Coronation Darbar than followed from the Imperial Assemblage of 1877. The *Patrika*, on the other hand, dates the real misfortune of the Indian Princes and people from the time of the Assemblage. Previous to that event, the Princes were practically independent rulers, but they have since lost their position and privileges. The people have been subjected to a policy of repression, the Press gagged, the nation disarmed, and the administration of criminal laws made more stringent.

In view of His Excellency's own admission that to millions of the people in their remote and contracted lives, the Darbar can make but little difference, the *Patrika* asks where then is the necessity for holding it? It next differs from the opinion expressed by His Excellency that the meeting of Indian Princes will afford an excellent opportunity for cultivating each other's acquaintance. What these Princes are more likely to do, it says, is to vie with each other in wasting their money after unnecessary pomp and splendour and thus ruin themselves by contracting fresh debts.

As regards the benefit to artizans and workmen which the Darbar brings in its train, the journal admits that these classes will benefit to some extent, but asserts that the parties who will benefit the most will be the European owners of mills and factories; and that, likewise, if there were no Darbar, State railways would not swell their incomes.

1294. Continuing its comments on the Viceroy's speech, the *Indian Mirror* says that when it spoke of Nero fiddling, while Rome burnt, it was at a time when its heart was lacerated with grief at the prevailing distress in the land. The rains held off over extensive tracts. Guzerat was in the throes of yet another famine. But with the advent of the belated rains came Lord Curzon's belated explanation and justification. Would His Excellency have ventured to speak with such exuberance of spirits six or eight weeks ago, when there was not the faintest sign of the promised era? As for the Government's preparedness to administer relief should the rains have kept off, how, asks the journal, would have famine and *tamasha* looked side by side?

INDIAN MIRROR,
10th Sept. 1902.

1295. The very fact, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the Viceroy has in this speech taken such pains to justify the Darbar, proves that the celebration was not met with universal approbation. Where, asks the journal, is the necessity for a second Coronation when His Majesty has already had his Coronation in the capital city of his Empire? Coronation, like marriage, cannot be done by proxy. It would be a different matter if the Indian function, like the English one, were made a social ceremony; but it is proposed to make it a "mere

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stiff and official affair" designed for the purpose of impressing and overawing the people and emphasising their own helplessness.

As to the blessings of one rule, referred to by the Viceroy, the *Patrika* suggests that the best way to make the Indians enjoy those blessings is to proclaim that no invidious distinction will be made between the conquered and the conquerors; in fact let His Excellency reaffirm the Proclamation of 1858 and so arrange that its terms will be respected.

INDIAN MIRROR,
11th Sept. 1902.

1296. The *Indian Mirror* harks back to Lord Curzon's vindication of his attitude with reference to the Darbar, and finds it scarcely convincing, while it is vain enough to think its own position impregnable. It turns now to the *Englishman's* defence of the Viceroy and touching upon its contemporary's argument that the ceremony will create a great circulation of money from the hands of the rich into those of the poor, makes the following comments:—

The question is, whether such circulation is wise and opportune. There are times when prudence demands that money should be locked up without interest in a bank or in a safe or in a vault at one's own home. What we are immediately concerned with is the parting—our contemporary would call it circulation—of their money by Indian Princes and nobles. They have to pay inordinate charges for their own entertainment in house-rent and other items. Not a few of them were "Coronation Guests" in England, and parted with large belongings in cash and kind. Once more they appear at yet another Darbar. If money has to be circulated, were it not better that the Chiefs did so for the benefit of their own subjects? We would refer our contemporary in this connection to the last published Administration Report of the Idar State. *Verbum sap!*

BENGALÉE,
13th Sept. 1902.

1297. The *Bengalée* says that it cannot be denied that there is a strong body of public opinion opposed to the holding of the Delhi Darbar, and that opinion is not wholly Indian. The Viceroy's speech is an eloquent but not convincing vindication of the Darbar. It can only hope that it will not be a mere *tamasha*, and that it will not be necessary for it to dive into the occult principles of economic science to discover its benefits, but that it will be permanently associated in the minds of the people with some boon which will commemorate the beneficence of the new regime.

POWER AND GUARDIAN,
7th Sept. 1902.

1298. *Power and Guardian* remarks that the Punjab Government seems determined to carry its jobbery to the bitter end. Not satisfied with having imported raw English Doctors for plague operations, it is now advertising in English papers for Engineers for Irrigation works, as if there were no competent Engineers in the country. It is quite clear, it says, that the colleges held by Government for turning out students are farcical institutions.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
11th Sept. 1902.

1299. Enquiring into the reason why English Doctors have been imported on princely salaries for the inoculation campaign in the Punjab, when cheap and qualified indigenous talent is available who are more fitted to command the confidence of their countrymen, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* explains that it is because India is governed for the benefit of other people.

BENGALÉE,
13th Sept. 1902.

1300. The *Bengalée* publishes a letter from Dr. J. R. Wallace, who is now in England, written to the *Indian Medical Record*, stating that an Indian Doctor, Mohan Lal Dhingra, M.D., Edinburgh University, D. PH., Cambridge, applied to the India Office for one of the plague posts in the Punjab, which he saw advertised in the English papers, but was informed by Mr. Holderness, that none but *pure Europeans* could be appointed. The *Bengalée* would have its readers draw their own inferences from this incident.

BENGALÉE,
11th Sept. 1902.

1301. Referring to the Report on the operations of the Currency Department, the *Bengalée* writes: That false coining is prevalent in India admits of no questioning whatever. That the legislation of 1893 has had the effect of increasing it is more than probable, though it cannot be said to have been proved. The statistics of cases prosecuted would doubtless throw some light on this point, if they were not admittedly unreliable.

1302. The following is taken from the *Bengalee* :—

Mr. Carey, Magistrate of Murshidabad.

It is our painful duty to-day to call attention to the doings of Mr. Carey, District Magistrate of Murshidabad. Mr. Carey has before this figured in public prints, but it is regrettable that we should have to refer to him again. We hear that in dealing with his *amlas* and subordinate officers, he uses language which is much to be regretted. His clerks, *amlas* and subordinate officers are in constant dread and we have been assured by a reliable correspondent from Berhampore that the local Indian community avoid coming in contact with him. We trust Sir John Woodburn, who is himself a pattern of politeness, will give Mr. Carey a lesson in that essential attribute of a gentleman and an administrator. With a Magistrate such as Mr. Carey, the District administration is bound to suffer.

BENGALÉE,
11th Sept. 1902.

1303. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* perceives that the popularity of Lord Curzon is waning day by day, and quotes from the open letter of *Pax Britannia* to His Lordship to show the change of feeling with which His Lordship is now regarded. Says the journal :—

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11th Sept. 1902.

The Education Commission raised hopes in the minds of the people that his Lordship would do something handsome, but the Report has been followed by universal discontent. How is this? The Police Commission also raised hopes in the same manner, but it is now feared that the object may not be so much to improve the police as to strengthen its hands for mischief.

1304. Referring to the investigation which the *Pioneer* says the Magistrate of Allahabad is conducting into the case of Ala Ram Swami, the ascetic, under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says :—

PIONEER,
12th Sept. 1902.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad ought to be a happy man, for he has not only got a case, but a sedition case. We, however, deny *in toto* the existence of sedition in India. Attempts have been made to find it in every Province, but they have always failed. We do not altogether deny the existence of sedition; it is, however, to be found not in the country, but in the bad conscience of some of the rulers.

1305. Reverting to the rejection by the Government of India of the addresses tendered by the Indian Association and other public bodies on the occasion of the King's Coronation, the *Bengalee* remarks that these bodies having attained to some political importance, people have not only begun to believe in them, but actually to look up to them. Following their policy of non-recognition and belittlement, the Government felt it necessary to strip them of their importance, and show the people that they have all along attached an undue importance to them. This could only be done by administering them a direct snub on an occasion of importance, so that it might attain an extensive publicity. Therefore, says the journal, was the Indian Association, the mouth-piece of the people, and the municipalities which are unquestionably representative of them, snubbed in an unequivocal manner and on the all-important occasion of the Sovereign's Coronation. They were told that they were not to introduce controversial points into their addresses on the occasion.

BENGALÉE,
12th Sept. 1902.

Is there any point in this Indian Empire, asks the writer, in which the people are interested which is not controversial? In respect of every boon asked the adjective controversial may be legitimately used. If, therefore, all controversial points are to be eliminated from a Coronation address, it is clear that no boon must be asked by the people of their Sovereign at his Coronation, no effort must be made by the people to acquaint the Sovereign who is about to be invested formally with the onerous duties of sovereignty, with their more pressing needs. Truly, a very happy state of things for the people of this country!

1306. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* does not agree with Lord Curzon that the people of India do not make the smallest effort themselves to keep the indigenous arts alive. It lays the whole blame of the decline of local industries to the attitude of the rulers of the country who not only failed to protect

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Lord Curzon and Indian arts and manufactures.

them, but betrayed them for the benefit of individual members of their own race. It does not deny, however, that the Indians are less energetic than the Europeans, for, otherwise, they would never have lost their independence. Lord Curzon, it says, is the first ruler who realized the fact that the rulers of India have another responsibility, viz., that of encouraging arts and manufactures. Lord Harris encouraged cricket and Lord Sandhurst sedition prosecutions.

BENGALIEE,
13th Sept. 1902.

1307. The *Bengalee* characterizes Mr. Malabari's article "Political Appreciation in India," as a virtual depreciation of all his contemporaries and an amiable appreciation of himself. He is accused of showing little consideration to Mr. Justice Banerjee, whose patriotism is as pure as his own, while his competence to speak with authority on educational matters is as unquestionable as is Mr. Malabari's own want of it.

The *Bengalee* does not think Mr. Malabari has rendered much service to Lord Curzon, or the members of the Commission, by stating that the Commissioners took their cue from the Viceroy himself, and as for his idea that it is an unpardonable sin on the part of an Indian journalist to expect the Viceroy to pay any attention to the writings of the Indian Press, the *Bengalee* informs him that the very appointment of Mr. Justice Banerji on the Commission affords the most recent instance that the criticism of the Indian Press is not altogether barren.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MIRROR
11th Sept. 1902.

1308. The *Indian Mirror* blesses the King's Coronation for the solution of the Hindu sea voyage problem, the single achievement, if no other, for which it is remarkable.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
11th Sept. 1902.

1309. Recounting the weaknesses of the Indian Press, as enumerated by His Excellency the Viceroy in his last Convocation address, and painfully conscious of further imper-

The Indian Press. fections and failings, which it proposes to consider later on, the *Hindoo Patriot* reminds the public and the Government how seriously handicapped the Press is in all directions, and how necessary it is for its support and expansion, to treat it with indulgence. Whatever might be said against it, this much has never been remotely suggested, that it is wanting in loyalty or devotion to the Throne of England.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL
OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 20th September 1902.

H. B. ST. LEGER,

Asst. to the Insp.-General of Police, L. P.